

The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY JULY 26, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

A DISASTROUS INDUSTRY.

The trouble in Wall Street, in spite of the prosperous condition of trade generally, is due in large measure to the work of a number of manufacturing establishments which began operations a year or so ago. We refer to those concerns which manufactured stocks by the wagon-load and dumped them on the market, to be purchased by the general public. These organizations were well enough in some respects. It seemed all right for concerns in the same line of industry to come together in a community of interest, and most of them have prospered. They would have gone along well and saved their stockholders much trouble if they had been conservative in their methods of capitalization. But instead of capitalizing on the basis of their intrinsic worth, they capitalized on the basis of their earning capacity, at best a varying quantity, issuing bonds and preferred stock to the full value, in many instances, of their assets, and issuing in addition an amount of common stock equal to and sometimes exceeding the preferred stock. This common stock was given, usually, as a bonus to the insiders, and was as much profit to them, provided it should be sold. Therefore the market became congested with millions and hundreds of millions of "this sort of stuff, which was, sometimes, not worth intrinsically the paper it was printed upon. So long as the common continued, so long as there was a public demand for "watered stock," it could be disposed of and even used at bank for collateral. But when the country became gorged with it, and when there was no longer an active speculative demand for it, prices began to slump, and those who were loaded with it had trouble with their brokers, from whom they had borrowed money. Mr. Morgan called it "undigested" stock, whereas Mr. Hill called it "indigestible" stock, and Mr. Hill's definition seems to be more nearly correct.

With more stocks on the market than could be readily absorbed, naturally prices began to slump, and in a falling market good stocks suffered with the bad. Speculators frequently throw overboard their best stocks in order to protect the worst. And so the thing has gone on until prices have fallen below those of the panic of May 1901. It is but fair to say that there were some honorable exceptions to the rule, among which may be mentioned the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, which was capitalized on a business-like basis, with assets to-day largely in excess of the entire capitalization. But, as already said, in times like these the good must suffer with the bad.

This is about a repetition of the land boom in the early '90s. Men went out into the old fields and bought "lots" at fabulous prices on their "prospective" value, on the promise that a great city was to spring up as if by magic, and that the lots would be by and by worth a small fortune. Some sensible men bought these lots because they felt sure they could sell them to somebody else at a profit, and as long as this speculative demand continued prices held up. But the moment it was realized that the values were purely fictitious, prices began to fall, and by and by the lots were hardly worth the price of ordinary farming lands, for the old fields had been so cut up by "streets" that they were spoiled for farming purposes.

We live to learn, and the people of the United States have had another wholesome lesson. They have seen that values cannot be created by an artificial process, and that sooner or later values, like water, will seek their level.

TAXATION AND PROTECTION.

In his speech at the Academy of Music Friday night, Representative Folkes spoke on the subject of law and order, and in the course of his remarks denounced those who were attempting to bring the cause of the strikers into dispute by their lawlessness. But we are further told in the report that when he came to speak of the debt of the State, and the cost of the military in connection with the disorders here, he intimated that the voters would condemn at the polls this added burden upon the tax-payers.

We do not know what Mr. Folkes meant by this, and we do not mean to provoke a discussion with him, but we should like to know upon what score the tax-payers of the State will grumble. Surely Mr. Folkes cannot mean to say that they will grumble at the local authorities for calling out the soldiers, or at the Governor for ordering them out upon this call. Apart from every other consideration

it was necessary to have the soldiers here to protect the property of a corporation duly chartered by the State of Virginia, and authorized by the city of Richmond, and to do business in this community. No matter what the trouble was between the company and its employees, the simple fact is that the company had the right to run its cars along the streets of Richmond; and it was under legal obligation to do so and it had the right to expect the protection of the government for its cars and for the men who were running them. And it was the bounden duty of the government to furnish such protection.

Let us discard sentiment and look at this question from a purely business point of view. Why does a property owner pay taxes? In part at least for the protection which the government promises to give him in his personal and property rights. This is a subject that comes home to every property owner in the State. If the owner of property who pays taxes year in and year out cannot have his property protected from mob violence, in the name of common sense what is he paying taxes for? If the tax-payers in Virginia grumble because the government has called out troops to protect property in Richmond, they are blind, indeed, to their own interests, for the time they come when they, too, will need such protection. Indeed, they will need such protection and are receiving it all the time. That is what the government is for. That is what the officers of government are for—to see that every good citizen is protected against the lawless element. Fortunately it is not always necessary to have soldiers on duty, for we are a law-abiding people. But whenever there is an outbreak of lawlessness in any community the strong arm of the government must be employed to put it down.

Tax-payers in Virginia may grumble at those lawless people in Richmond and vicinity who have made this all necessary, not surely they cannot grumble at the property owners here who ask for protection, nor can they grumble at the city and State authorities for granting it.

Away with the idea that the troops were called out to aid Mr. Gould in putting down a strike. If the authorities had dared to do such a thing, this paper and the whole community would have entered an indignant protest. The soldiers were called out to prevent disorder and to prevent life and property from being destroyed. If the lawless element had left the strikers alone to make their fight in their own peaceable way, there would have been no mention of soldiers.

RICHMOND ELECTIONS.

Few people realize what a great change the new Constitution will make in the electorate of this city, and how future municipal elections will be affected thereby.

Beginning with next year, none except veterans will be privileged to vote without the prepayment of the poll taxes assessed since the Constitution went into effect, for the three years next preceding the election. We have here in Richmond 8,400 white registered voters, of which number, we guess, not one-half have paid the poll tax for 1902.

There will be another registration this year, probably, in the month of September, when voters' names may be added to the registration lists upon exactly the same terms and conditions that others were put upon it at the registration of 1902.

It may be safely assumed that hundreds of names will be added. The number of those who are registered under the veteran clause we do not know, but we believe half of those so registered would be entitled to register as tax-payers. In other words, they were entitled to register either as veterans or as tax-payers, but chose to register under the latter title.

Here in Richmond the primary election is the real election—the real choosing of candidates—and it is presumed that the Democratic party plan will not allow any one to participate in the primary election who is not entitled to vote in the regular election. It is required, we believe, to qualify a man to vote that he must not only be registered, but he must have paid the poll tax assessed against him under this Constitution for the three years preceding the election, six months prior to the election. The payment of the poll tax, \$1.50 a year, as a prerequisite to voting, is not required by the Constitution at elections held prior to 1904.

The next election to take place here will be on November 8 next, when one senator and five delegates will be elected from Richmond to the General Assembly. Our understanding as to when the next election for Mayor and members of the City Council will take place, when they will enter upon their duties of office, etc., is as follows:

(1) By section 24 of the schedule of the new Constitution, the terms of all city officers elected by the people, in office, at the time the new Constitution went into effect (July 1st, 1902), except Mayors, members of the City Councils and clerks of the courts, were extended until January 1st, 1903, and the election of such officers (whose terms are so extended) is to take place on the first Monday in November, 1903. The terms of the other city officers, not so elected (that is, not elected by the people), but appointed by the City Council or otherwise, expire as provided in the city charter.

(2) By section 15 of the schedule, the terms of Mayors and members of City Councils, in office on the 1st day of July, 1902, are extended to September 1st, 1904, and their successors are required to be elected on the second Tuesday in June, 1904, and enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st day of September thereafter.

(3) Under section 129 of the new Constitution the terms of the following officers are fixed at four (4) years: City treasurer, city sergeant and Mayor of the city.

(4) Under section 118 of the Constitution, the term of office of the clerk of the Chancery Court is fixed at eight (8) years, and he is elected by the qualified voters of the city. Under the same section, the terms of the clerks of the other

courts are to be fixed by the General Assembly, and under an act approved May 20th, 1903 (Act of General Assembly, Extra Session 1902-3, page 422, section 1032 a), the clerks of all other courts are to be elected in like manner and for a like term.

(5) The terms of members of the City Council continue the same as prescribed in the charter of the city; that is, members of the Board of Aldermen for a term of four (4) years, one-half being elected every two (2) years, and the terms of the members of the Common Council for two (2) years.

(6) Under the city charter the terms of the city officers appointed by the City Council are for a term of two (2) years. The terms of such officers now in office commenced July 1st, 1902, so that their terms will expire July 1st, 1904, making it necessary for the present Council, whose term is extended, as before stated, to September 1st, 1904, to fill these offices last mentioned, whose terms expire July 1st, 1904.

UNCLE SAM'S STRIKE.

The government's labor problem becomes more and more interesting. As already stated, the trouble in the Government Printing Office grows out of the fact that William A. Miller, assistant foreman in the bookbinders' department, was expelled from the local union, and as the union has a rule which prohibits its men from working with one who has been expelled, the Public Printer, on motion of the union, dismissed Miller from the service. Thereupon Miller made an appeal to the President, claiming that under the Civil Service rules, he could not be dismissed upon such a count and when the President understood the facts, he ordered that Miller be reinstated. Miller has now returned to work and it remains to be seen whether or not the union men in the office will work with him or go out on a strike.

Members of the union claim that Miller was expelled from the organization because he was a man of foul mouth and had been guilty of ungentlemanly conduct toward union men employed under him. But be that as it may, the fact is that he was dismissed from the government service because he had been expelled from the union. In other words he was dismissed from the government service by the Bookbinders' Union.

It would appear from a statement recently given out by J. L. Feeney, formerly president of the Bookbinders' Union, that this case is not unprecedented, that the union has for a long time enforced its rules in the Government Printing Office. He says that the Public Printer is a thorough union man and that in Miller's case, he simply acted as though he were a private employer. "We have been recognized as a union," says Mr. Feeney, "by every Public Printer since the government bought the plant in 1881, and I can cite many instances wherein the union was consulted and its rules and union upheld by predecessors of the present Public Printer."

He declares also that the Civil Service Commission has recognized the union and cites the following cases:

"We have a very strict rule in our constitution," says he, "that no person can become a member of our union who has not served at least four years' apprenticeship to the trade of bookbinding. The Civil Service rules were to the effect that any person who has served three years' apprenticeship in the Government Printing Office, during the last eight years we have rejected several new appointees from the Civil Service Commission, who could not prove that they had served four years, and our action in each case was sustained by both the Public Printer and the Commission."

"About a year ago we rejected a man who had been appointed in the bindery who was only a paper cutter, having discovered on investigation that he had not served the required four years' apprenticeship. The man was appointed in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service Commission, and after his rejection by the union, he protested and appealed his case to the Commission and to the President of the United States. I believe the Public Printer told the Commission why the man could not work in the bindery. A short time afterward our union had some business with the Commission, and in the presence of the board—Commissioners Proctor, Foulke and Garfield, as president of the union, reported this case, and stated it was unjust for the Commission to appoint a man whom we could not accept, bring him a long distance to work, which he would not be permitted to perform, because of his rejection by the union, and consequent discharge from the government service. We requested that the apprenticeship. The man was appointed amered, making it four years instead of three, and on motion of Commissioner Proctor, the rule was amended as we suggested. That is a case wherein the union was recognized by the government, authorities, and respect shown for our rules and regulations."

Other instances of the same character are cited by Mr. Feeney, all going to show that the government has recognized the union and that the union has practically dominated the printing office.

President Roosevelt also recognized the miners' union, when he called representatives of the union into conference with the Pennsylvania mine-owners, and he has publicly declared that he believes in organized labor. But the President has now taken the stand, and he must maintain it, that the Constitution of the United States holds over the constitution of a labor organization, and that the Civil Service laws cannot be superseded by rules and regulations of the union. He holds that the printers employed in the government office may organize as they please, and each and every one of them may join a union if he please, but that the government cannot discriminate against a workman because he does not belong to a union.

The outcome will be watched with keen interest all over the country.

A BIT PERSONAL.

We are distressed to know that our friend, Judge E. N. Wood, of the County Court of Fluvanna, was wounded in his feelings at an innocent paragraph concerning him, which appeared some time ago in the editorial columns of this paper. Judge Wood thinks that the paragraph may have been construed as a reflection upon his integrity. We do not see how the paragraph could be susceptible to such a construction, but to remove all doubt we go on record as saying that such an idea was utterly foreign to the

thoughts of the writer. With this simple and sincere assurance, we hope that Judge Wood will dismiss the subject and remember the innocent paragraph no more against us.

GOD GLORIFIED IN CHRIST.

"God is glorified in Him."—John 13:31. To glorify is taken two ways in the Scripture. It sometimes signifies to bring glory on a being destitute of it before. In this sense God glorifies us. At other times it intends acknowledging or displaying the glory of one already possessed of it, and thus we are said to glorify God; and there is no other way in which He can be glorified. As to His essential excellency, it admits of no addition, being infinite, but allows of manifestation.

And thus the heavens declare the glory of God, and all His works praise Him. But he has magnified his word above all His name; and of the work of creation compared with the work of redemption, we may say, "Even that which was made glorious hath no glory by reason of the glory that excelleth." In every Christian God is glorified, both passively and actively. He even calls His people His glory: "I have placed salvation in Zion for Israel my glory." But the light of the knowledge of His glory is chiefly seen in the face of Jesus Christ. There, we behold the brightness of His glory, the express image of His person. "No man hath seen God at any time, the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared Him." And how has he declared Him? Not only by His character and life and teachings and doctrine, but especially in His sufferings and death; and in them not only by the graces which they displayed, but the principles they implied and the purposes they accomplished.

To these He refers; and therefore in his last prayer he said, "I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do;" thus intimating the connection there was between these, and showing that the one resulted from the other: He glorified God by the work He accomplished when He expired on the cross. And truly never was the glory of God so displayed as in this event; and therefore it was typified from the foundation of the world; and therefore the whole Gospel is called the preaching of the cross; and therefore an ordinance is established to show it forth; and therefore the praises of the heavenly state regard the Lamb as worthy because he was slain; and therefore the angels desire to look into these things, as discovering more of the perfections of deity than is to be seen in nature or providence. The law of God was more magnified and made honorable in the present and penalty by His obedience and sacrifice than it would have been by the obedience of all mankind had they never sinned, and by their sufferings had they all perished. What a display of His wisdom was here! Think of the difficulties to be overcome, the oppositions to be surmounted, the immense interests to be harmonized, the immense interests to be secured! Well does the apostle speak of the manifold wisdom of God, and of His abounding towards us in all justice and prudence. What a display have we here of His holiness and justice! Without shedding of blood there could be no remission. Rather than that sin should go unpunished, He required a surety, and was pleased to bruise Him, and put Him to grief, and made His soul an offering for sin, thus declaring His righteousness, that He might be just, and the justifier of the ungodly that believeth in Jesus. What a display have we here of His power, in preparing a body for Him, in raising Him up from the grave and giving Him glory, and in the renovation and resurrection of all His followers! Paul therefore prays that we may know "what is the exceeding greatness of His power toward us who believe, according to the working of His mighty power, which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and set Him at His own right hand in the heavenly places, far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come; and hath put all things under His feet, and gave Him to be the head over all things to the Church."

What a display have we here of His truth and faithfulness in fulfilling the assurance given in Paradise four thousand years before, and bringing forth the seed of the woman according to the time, the place, the nation, the tribe, the family, the individual foretold! This is the theme of Zacharias' song: "He hath raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of His servant David; as He spake by the mouth of His holy prophets, which have been since the world began; to perform the mercy promised to our fathers, and to remember His holy covenant; the oath which he swore to our father Abraham: 'And above all, 'herein is love.' Here 'God hath commanded His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us.' Every view of this dispensation shows the exceeding riches of His grace, and justifies the all-encouraging conclusion: 'He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?' Here I see that love is not only His attribute, but His character. His nature, 'God is love.'"

What wonder the Christian should say, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." He not only derives relief from it, but delight. Oh, how is he sometimes carried away in his own contemplations, till he is enraptured and inspired with the subject, even in this vale of tears and in this body of death! What will be his views of it, when that which is perfect shall come, and that which is in part shall be done away?

"Forever His dear sacred name Shall dwell upon our tongue, And Jesus and salvation be The close of every song."

From Massachusetts Connecticut, New York and New Jersey come reports that the macadam roads which were built at great expense with State aid are rapidly going to pieces. The prime cause of these complaints is said to be the drought. The dust from the road is blown away and the upper course of stones is exposed and begins to unravel, while the large stones work up from underneath.

To prevent this trouble, it is said that the roads must be sprinkled whenever the rainfall is insufficient. In France that work is done by boys too young for heavy work, with carts that only hold a half barrel, and into which the water can be pumped from any stream by hand.

But the New England and the French roads are not the only thoroughfares that need sprinkling in dry weather. Most of the streets of Richmond need it very badly, and that, too, no matter whether they are made of Belgian block, granite spalls or macadam. It is not creditable to this city that the streets should be as dusty as they are. However, we are not speaking particularly of their condition this season, for this summer's rainfall has been large and, as a consequence, there has been less than the usual complaints about dust, though we've had it dusty enough at times.

We had supposed that Judge Jones, who is trying the peonage cases in the United States Court of Montgomery, Ala., is of a Pennsylvania family but the Brunswick Gazette informs us that the Judge is a son of the late Thomas Goode Jones, who was born and reared in Brunswick. This gentleman married his first cousin, a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Goode, who then and until his death resides at Hot Springs, Va., and who was a sister of Colonel Thomas F. Goode, of Boydton.

The Gazette does not remember whether Judge Jones was born in Virginia, or in Alabama, after his parents had removed to that State, but it says, and very truly, too, that "in the peonage cases the Judge leaned too far on the other side and then lost his temper because the jury without the same incentive refused to reflect his leaning by their verdict." However, the Gazette observes that the Judge is young and will learn to be more tactful. We think so, too.

According to reports, the college boys who hustled off to Kansas to get work in the harvest fields, or at least many of them, met with disappointment. A number of them failed to get the expected employment, and many more could not stand the work, and all of these are stranded. The stories about the scarcity of harvest hands seem to have been greatly exaggerated, and the alleged demand for harvesters was a delusion and a snare. Many of these college boys spent all their spare cash in getting to Kansas, and now it looks as if there was walking ahead for them.

A special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., tells us that just at the hour when Cassius M. Clay was dying at Whitehall lightning struck the Henry Clay monument in the Lexington Cemetery, and the head of the statue on its top was knocked to the ground, a distance of 130 feet, breaking the nose and shattering the base of the monument where it struck. This coincidence reminds the older people that Cassius M. Clay supported his eminent cousin for the Presidency in 1854, but bitterly opposed his nomination four years later, and the breach between them caused the national sensation of the 1858 campaign.

The Baltimore papers estimate that between a million and a million and a half of dollars were spent in that city upon the occasion of the Elks' reunion. The Baltimore Lodge, the hosts of the occasion, spent about \$40,000 in entertainments, etc., and it is stated that the Baltimore Lodge "will be in quite a deep hole unless the public, especially those who have reaped great benefits from the Elks, will come forward and help them."

Co-operative wedding gifts are a somewhat new English fad that is worthy of immediate imitation in this country. When a couple are to marry their friends get together, merge their resources and give them something handsome or useful or both. There follow no trash, no duplicates and but little worry.

King Edward has been offered the freedom of all the cities in Ireland, and the Irish naturally think he ought to return the compliment and offer them the freedom of the whole island.

Perhaps the "end sent hog" on the street car is hogish largely because he will not surrender his hogishness for the benefit of the next hog that gets aboard.

Openwork socks are as old as the hills with old bachelors and also with such married men as have wives who are anti-darners.

The next issue of the esteemed Commoner will probably announce who will manipulate the fog horn during Colonel Bryan's absence in the old world.

The latest from Oyster Bay assures us that the President succeeded in rowing the family canoe to the picnic grounds without jostling the lunch basket.

Old Vesuvius is getting jealous of Mont Pelee's reputation and notoriety, perhaps.

Surry county seems to be catching some of the immigration from North Carolina distilleries.

Georgia does not hanker after convict built roads. She can probably make more by "farming out" the striped brigades.

Between Hicks and the Kansas hot wave our sweet south breeze is being kept pretty busy.

There is danger that Borelli's comet will get on a spree when it gets well down in the bowl of the dipper.

The battle of Ciudad Bolivar was more like the real thing than any skirmish that has taken place since 1855.

Events of the Week

Under Brief Review.

The death of Leo XIII., Pope of the Catholic Church, occurred in Rome on Monday, July 20th, at four minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which was four minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning by Virginia time. His life, work, influence upon the world and his death have been the subjects of editorials, letters and speeches all over the world since last Monday, and the consensus of opinion is that Leo XIII. was one of the "grand old men" of the age, and that his influence and power have been exerted for the good of men. His successor will be elected by the sacred college of cardinals about the first of August.

Of the very many off-hand tributes that have been paid to the dead Pope, none will be more universally copied and commented upon in this country with more interest than that of Carroll D. Wright, the well-known Commissioner. He said: "I consider that the encyclical of Leo XIII. on the labor question has given the foundation for the proper study of social science in this country. It is a vast mine of wisdom, and I know that it has had an immense influence in steadying the public mind."

The death of the Pope has called to mind a fact not generally known. It has been supposed that the bones of all the Popes that have lived and died lie in Rome, but such is not the case. The four of the nineteenth century, and their predecessor, Pius VI., who died in exile at Valence, on the Rhone, all rest at St. Peter's. Several of the medieval Popes were buried at Avignon, and John XXIII. at Florence. The only English Pope, Nicholas Breakspere, was buried in an old red granite sarcophagus, which is still to be seen in the crypt of the Vatican.

There has been much speculation as to the size of the Pope's private fortune. He was a man of wealth before he became Pope, and his income from the "Peter's pence" fund has, of course, been immense. It was at first said that his fortune was \$5,000,000, but now comes a later and apparently well authenticated report from Rome, which says that the Pope's private fortune, which he has since his death proved that his private fortune amounts to \$17,000,000. The announcement has created a sensation, as no one supposed that his Holiness had so much money. He was, however, known as a careful and far-sighted manager of money, and when it is remembered that he came of a noble and wealthy family, receiving a large inheritance, it is not so astonishing that he should have left an immense fortune.

Possibly the most exciting topic at Washington the past week has been the action of the President in ordering peremptorily the reinstatement of Foreman Miller to his position in the bookbinders' department of the Government Printing Office. Miller was not a member of the union, and was removed by the public printer for that reason. The President ordered his reinstatement, and the action is much talked of in the government printing office by the union men therein employed. The latest information, however, is to the effect that the cooler-headed members of the printing office are advising the presentation of their side of the case to the President before any radical action shall be taken. It is safe to predict that there will be no strike. Fat jobs in the government printing office are not going to be thrown away in that manner.

The American Chile Company, which, being interested, in the legal name of the Chilean sum, just last week declared a big dividend and divided \$500,000 among its stockholders. The company also bought two opposition factories during the year, and paid out the sum of \$1,000,000 in the last twelve months. This wonderful performance for one year makes the Chile Company the best paying trust that is before the public. That is explained, of course, by the fact that the company has four million American girls working (their jaws) almost constantly in its behalf.

For many months smallpox has been epidemic in the city of Philadelphia, and the authorities have been having a hard time fighting it, the worst feature being the opposition of the people to vaccination. The past week, however, Dr. Marton, chief director of the Department of Health reports that the epidemic has been stopped and the dreaded disease almost wiped out. He has now only three cases on hand, and they have passed the danger point. Since weeks ago the necessity for a vaccination crusade was acted upon, and since then over 6,000 persons have been vaccinated. Says Dr. Marton, "In the experience I have had so far in the fight with smallpox, vaccination indicates that we will completely stamp out smallpox before the winter months set in."

The announcement is made that the Navy Department is going to send over 200 million dollars this year for smokeless powder. This much money will absorb the entire output of the four smokeless powder factories in this country, and the Virginia part of the contract will be \$10,000,000. Through dark clouds of smoke to see if they get the bird every time they shoot the coming season. The Hartford Times' lightning calculator estimates as follows: "The powder costs seventy cents a pound, and the navy will take about \$6,000 worth of it for every day of the year, Sundays included. Most of this powder will be used in the fleet, and for two millions of dollars' worth more of powder next year. A few years hence when we get twenty or thirty big battleships in commission, the navy will need 200 million dollars' worth of powder a month."

From New York comes a somewhat startling story that an elephant hunt in Abyssinia on a grand scale has been planned by Colonel Robert Hamilton Wall Street. One of the leading spirits is personally acquainted with King Menelik for whom many valuable presents will be taken along. Some of the brothers of the Emperor are said to be the object of the hunt will not be elephants, but it seeks traces of the lost King Solomon and his army.

More Fall River cotton factories closed down the past week than in any other cotton season, and now 600,000 spindles are idle at that place. The same conditions are prevailing in other cotton factory towns all over the country. The cornerers are relying for success upon their ability to force the mills to pay them their own prices for the 250,000 bales they are now carrying. But there is no sign of yielding on the part of the mills. It promises to be a great smash when it comes.

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Events of the Week

Under Brief Review.

The death of Leo XIII., Pope of the Catholic Church, occurred in Rome on Monday, July 20th, at four minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which was four minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning by Virginia time. His life, work, influence upon the world and his death have been the subjects of editorials, letters and speeches all over the world since last Monday, and the consensus of opinion is that Leo XIII. was one of the "grand old men" of the age, and that his influence and power have been exerted for the good of men. His successor will be elected by the sacred college of cardinals about the first of